

# MAR

The manyheaded beast hath broke,  
Or shaken from his head, the royal yoke.  
Those were the preludes of his fate,  
That form'd his manhood to subdue  
The hydra of the manyheaded hissing crew.  
MANYLANGUED. *adj.* [many and language.] Having many  
languages.  
Seek Atides on the Spartan shore;  
He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,  
And manylangued nations has survey'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
MANYPEOPLED. *adj.* [many and people.] Numerously popu-  
lous.  
He from the manypeopled city flies;  
Contemns their labours, and the drivers cries. *Sandys.*  
MANYTIMES, an adverbial phrase. Often; frequently.  
They are Roman catholic in the device and legend, which  
are both of them manytimes taken out of the scriptures.  
MAP. *n. f.* [mappe, low Latin.] A geographical picture on  
which lands and seas are delineated according to the longi-  
tude and latitude.  
Zelziane earnestly entreated Dorus, that he would bestow  
a map of his little world upon her, that she might see whether  
it were troubled with such uninhabitable climes of cold  
despairs, and hot rages, as her's was. *Sidney.*  
I will take the map of Ireland, and lay it before me, and  
make mine eyes my schoolmasters, to give my understanding  
to judge of your plot. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Old coins are like to many maps for explaining the ancient  
geography. *Addison on ancient Coins.*  
O'er the map my finger taught to stray,  
Cross many a region marks the winding way;  
From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,  
And grow a mere geographer by love. *Tickell.*  
To MAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to set down.  
I am near to the place where they should meet, if Pifanio  
have mapp'd it right. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
MAPLE tree. *n. f.*  
The maple tree hath jagged or angular leaves; the seeds  
grow two together in hard-winged vessels: there are several  
species, of which the greater maple is falsely called the sycam-  
ore tree: the common maple is a tree frequent in hedge-  
rows. *Miller.*  
The platane round,  
The carver holme, the maple seldom inward found. *Spens.*  
Of the rottenest maple wood burnt to ashes they make a  
strong lye. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
MAPPERY. *n. f.* [from map.] The art of planning and de-  
signing. *Hammer.*  
The still and mental parts,  
That do contrive how many hands shall strike  
When fitness calls them on;  
They call this bedwork, mapp'ry, closet war. *Shakespeare.*  
To MAR. *v. a.* [amynan, Saxon.] To injure; to spoil; to  
hurt; to mischief; to damage. Obsolete.  
Loss is no shame, nor to be less than foe,  
But to be less than himself, doth mar.  
Both looser's lot, and victor's praise also. *Fairy Queen.*  
The master may here only stumble, and perchance fall in  
teaching, to the marring and maiming of the scholar in learn-  
ing. *Acham's Schoolmaster.*  
When priests are more in words than matter,  
When brewers marr their malt with water. *Shakespeare.*  
I pray you mar no more trees with writing songs in their  
barks.  
— I pray you mar no more of my verses with reading them  
ill-favour'dly. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
Beware thine honour, be not then disgrac'd,  
Take care thou mar not when thou think'st to mend. *Fairf.*  
Aumarle became the man that all did mar,  
Whether through indifference, chance, or worse. *Daniel.*  
The ambition to prevail in great things is less harmful  
than that other, to appear in every thing; for that breeds  
confusion, and marris business, when great in dependencies.  
*Bacon's Essays.*  
O! could we see how cause from cause doth spring!  
How mutually they link'd and folded are:  
And hear how oft one disagreeing string  
The harmony doth rather make than marr! *Davies.*  
Ire, envy, and despair,  
Marr'd all his borrow'd vilages, and betray'd  
Him counterfeit. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Had he been there, untimely joy through all  
Mens hearts diffus'd, had marr'd the funeral. *Waller.*  
Mother!  
'Tis much unsafe my fire to disobey:  
Not only you provoke him to your coast,  
But mirth is marr'd, and the good cheer is lost. *Dryden.*  
MARANATHA. *n. f.* [Syriack.] It signifies, the Lord comes,  
or, the Lord is come: it was a form of the denouncing or  
anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If  
any love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema ma-

# MAR

ranatha, which is as much as to say, May'st thou be devoted  
to the greatest of evils; and to the utmost severity of God's  
judgments; may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance  
of thy crimes. *Calmet.*  
MARA'SMUS. *n. f.* [μαρασμός, from μαρᾶναι.] A consumption,  
in which persons waste much of their substance. *Quincy.*  
Pining atrophy,  
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
A marasmus imports a consumption following a fever; a  
consumption or withering of the body, by reason of a na-  
tural extinction of the native heat, and an extenuation of the  
body, caused through an immoderate heat. *Harvey.*  
MARBLE. *n. f.* [marbre, French; marmor, Latin.]  
1. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a  
bright polish, and in a strong heat calcining into lime.  
He plies her hard, and much rain wears the marble.  
Whole as the marble, founded as the rock. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Thou marble hew'd, ere long to part with breath;  
And houses rear'd, un mindful of thy death. *Sandys.*  
Some dry their corn infected with the brine,  
Then grind with marbles, and prepare to dine. *Dryden.*  
The two flat sides of two pieces of marble will more easily  
approach each other, between which there is nothing but  
water or air, than if there be a diamond between them; not  
that the parts of the diamond are more solid, but because the  
parts of water being more easily separable, give way to the  
approach of the two pieces of marble. *Locke.*  
2. Little balls of marble with which children play.  
Marbles taught him percussion, and the laws of motion;  
nut-crackers the use of the lever. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription; as, the  
Oxford marbles.  
MARBLE. *adj.*  
1. Made of marble.  
Pygmalion's fate revert is mine;  
His marble love took flesh and blood,  
All that I worshipp'd as divine,  
That beauty, now 'tis understood,  
Appears to have no more of life,  
Than that whereof he fram'd his wife. *Waller.*  
2. Variegated, or red like marble.  
Shall I see far-fetched inventions? shall I labour to lay  
marble colours over my ruinous thoughts? or rather, though  
the pureness of my virgin-mind be stained, let me keep the  
true simplicity of my word. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The appendix shall be printed by itself, stitched, and with  
a marble cover. *Swift.*  
To MARBLE. *v. a.* [marbrer, French, from the noun.] To  
variegate, or vein like marble.  
A sheet of very well streaked marbled paper did not cast any  
of its distinct colours upon the wall with an equal diffusion.  
*Boyle on Colours.*  
Marian  
Marbled with sage the hard'ning cheese she press'd,  
And yellow butter Marian's skill profess'd. *Gay's Pastoral.*  
MARBLEHEARTED. *adj.* [marble and heart.] Cruel; unintel-  
ligible; hard-hearted.  
Ingratitude! thou marblehearted fiend,  
More hideous, when thou show'st thee in a child,  
Than the sea monster. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
MARCASITE. *n. f.*  
The term marcasite has been very improperly used by some  
for blimuth, and by others for zink: the more accurate  
writers however always express a substance different from  
either of these by it, sulphureous and metallic. The mar-  
casite is a solid hard fossil, of an obscurely and irregularly foli-  
aceous structure, of a bright glittering appearance, and natu-  
rally found in continued beds among the veins of ores, or  
in the fissures of stone: the variety of forms this mineral puts  
on is almost endless: it is generally found among the ores  
of metals, it is frequently impregnated with particles of them,  
and of other fossil bodies, and thence assumes various colours  
and degrees of hardness. There are however only three di-  
stinct species of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of  
a bright silver, and a third of a dead white: the silvery one  
seems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia  
Medica*. Marcasite is very frequent in the mines of Corn-  
wall, where the workmen call it mundick, but more so in  
Germany, where they extract vitriol and sulphur from it, be-  
sides which it contains a quantity of arsenick.  
The writers of minerals give the name pyrites and mar-  
casites indifferently to the same sort of body: I refrain the name  
of pyrites wholly to the nodules, or those that are found  
lodged in strata that are separate: the marcasite is part of the  
matter that either constitutes the stratum, or is lodged in the  
perpendicular fissures. *Woodward Met. Fossils.*  
The acid salt dissolved in water is the same with oil of sul-  
phur per campanam, and abounding much in the bowels of  
the earth, and particularly in marcasites, unites itself to the  
other ingredients of the marcasite, which are bitumen, iron,  
copper,

# MAR

copper, and earth, and with them compounds alum, vitriol,  
and sulphur: with the earth alone it compounds alum; with  
the metal alone, or metal and earth together, it compounds  
vitriol; and with the bitumen and earth it compounds sul-  
phur: whence it comes to pass, that marcasites abound with  
those three minerals. *Newton's Opticks.*  
Here marcasites in various figures wait,  
To ripen to a true metallic state. *Garth's Dispensatory.*  
MARCH. *n. f.* [from Mars.] The third month of the year.  
March is drawn in tawny, with a fierce aspect, a helmet  
upon his head, to shew this month was dedicated to Mars.  
*Peacham on Drawing.*  
To MARCH. *v. n.* [marcher, French, for varicare, Menages,  
from Mars, Junius.]  
1. To move in military form.  
Well march we on;  
To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd. *Shakespeare.*  
He march'd in battle array with his power against Ar-  
phrad. *Jud. i. 13.*  
Maacabeus march'd forth, and slew five-and-twenty thou-  
sand persons. *2 Mac. xii. 26.*  
My father, when some days before his death  
He order'd me to march for Utica, *Addison's Cato.*  
Wept o'er me.  
2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.  
Plexurus finding that if nothing else, famine would at last  
bring him to destruction, thought better by humbleness to  
creep where by pride he could not march. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Doth York intend no harm to us,  
That thus he marcheth with thee arm in arm. *Shakespeare.*  
Our bodies, ev'ry footstep that they make,  
March towards death, until at last they die. *Davies.*  
Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,  
When clad in rising majesty,  
Thou marchest down o'er Delos' hills. *Prior.*  
The power of wisdom march'd before. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
To MARCH. *v. n.*  
1. To put in military movement.  
Cyrus marching his army for divers days over mountains of  
snow, the dazzling splendor of its whiteness prejudiced the  
fight of very many of his soldiers. *Boyle on Colours.*  
2. To bring in regular procession.  
March them again in fair array,  
And bid them form the happy day;  
The happy day design'd to wait  
On William's fame, and Europe's fate. *Prior.*  
MARCH. *n. f.* [marcher, French.]  
1. Movement; journey of soldiers.  
These troops came to the army harass'd with a long and  
wearisome march, and cast away their arms and garments,  
and fought in their shirts. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
Who should command, by his Almighty nod,  
These chosen troops, unconscious of the road,  
And unacquainted with th' appointed end,  
Their marches to begin, and thither tend. *Blackmore.*  
Their march begins in military state. *Van. of hu. Wishes.*  
2. Grave and solemn walk.  
Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join  
The varying verse, the full resounding line,  
The long majestic march, and energy divine. *Pope.*  
3. Deliberate or laborious walk.  
We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very  
troublesome march to gain the top of it. *Addison on Italy.*  
4. Signals to move.  
The drums presently striking up a march, they make no  
longer stay, but forward they go directly towards Neofat.  
*Kroll's Hist. of the Turks.*  
5. Marches, without singular. [march, Gothick; meare, Saxon;  
marche, French.] Borders; limits; confines.  
They of those marches  
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend  
Our inland from the pillaging borderers. *Shakespeare.*  
The English colonies were enforced to keep continual  
guards upon the borders and marches round them. *Davies.*  
It is not fit that a king of an island should have any marches  
or borders but the four seas. *Davies on Ireland.*  
MARCHEUR. *n. f.* [from marcheur, French.] President of the  
marches or borders.  
Many of our English lords made war upon the Welshmen  
at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held  
for their own use; they were called lords marchers, and had  
royal liberties. *Davies on Ireland.*  
MARCHESSNESS. *n. f.* [feminine, formed by adding the English  
female termination to the Latin marchio.] The wife of a  
marquis.  
The king's majesty  
Does purpose honour to you, no less flowing  
Than marchioness of Pembroke. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
From a private gentlewoman he made me a marchioness,  
and from a marchioness a queen, and now he intends to crown

# MAR

my innocency with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon's Apophth.*  
The lady marchioness, his wife, solicited very diligently the  
timely preservation of her husband. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
MARCIANE. *n. f.* [marciane, French.] A kind of sweet  
bread, or biscuit.  
Along whole ridge such bones are met,  
Like comfits round in marchpane set. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
MARCID. *adj.* [marcidus, Latin.] Lean; pining; withered.  
A burning colliquative fever, the softer parts being melted  
away, the heat continuing its adhesion upon the drier and  
fleshy parts, changes into a marcid fever. *Harvey on Conf.*  
He on his own filth pours the noblest oil;  
That to your marcid dying herbs assign'd,  
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind. *Dryden.*  
MARCOUR. *n. f.* [marcor, Latin.] Leannets; the state of wi-  
thering; waste of flesh.  
Considering the exolution and languor ensuing the action  
of venery in some, the extenuation and marcor in others,  
it much abridgeth our days. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*  
A marcor is either imperfect, tending to a lesser wither-  
ing, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire wasting  
of the body, excluding all means of cure. *Harvey on Conf.*  
MARE. *n. f.* [mare, Saxon.]  
1. The female of a horse.  
A pair of couriers born of heav'nly breed,  
Whom Circe stole from her celestial fire,  
By substituting mares, produc'd on earth,  
Whose wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal birth. *Dryd.*  
2. [From mara; the name of a spirit imagined by the nations  
of the north to torment sleepers.] A kind of torpor or stag-  
nation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the  
night hag.  
Mab, his merry queen by night,  
Betrides young folks that lie upright;  
In elder times the mare that hight,  
Which plagues them out of measure. *Drayton's Nymphid.*  
Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the mare in the stomach.  
*Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 546.*  
MARESCHAL. *n. f.* [mareschal, French, derived by Junius from  
mare, the female of an horse.] A chief commander of an  
army.  
O William; may thy arms advance,  
That he may lose Dinant next year,  
And so be mareschal of France. *Prior.*  
MARGARITE. *n. f.* [margarita, Latin; marguerite, French.]  
A pearl.  
Silver is the second metal, and signifies purity; among the  
planets it holdeth with luna, among precious stones with the  
margarite or pearl. *Peacham on Blazoning.*  
MARGARITES. *n. f.* An herb. *Ains.*  
MARGE. *n. f.* [marge, Latin; marge, French.]  
MARGENT. *n. f.* [margen, Latin; marge, French.]  
MARGIN. *n. f.*  
1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge.  
He drew his flaming sword, and struck  
At him so fiercely, that the upper marge  
Of his sevenfold shield away it took. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Never since  
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,  
Or on the beached margent of the sea. *Shakespeare.*  
An airy crowd came rushing where he stood,  
Which fill'd the margin of the fatal flood. *Dryden's Æn.*  
2. The edge of a page left blank, or fill'd with a short note.  
As much love in rhyme,  
As would be cram'd up in a sheet of paper  
Writ on both sides the leaf, margent and all. *Shakespeare.*  
Reconcile those two places, which both you and the mar-  
gin of our bibles acknowledge to be parallel. *Hammond.*  
He knows in law, nor text, nor margent. *Swift.*  
3. The edge of a wound or sore.  
All the advantage to be gathered from it is only from the  
evenness of its margin, the purpose will be as fully answered  
by keeping that under only. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
MARGINAL. *n. f.* [marginal, French, from margin.] Placed,  
or written on the margin.  
We cannot better interpret the meaning of these words  
than pope Leo himself expoundeth them, whose speech con-  
cerning our Lord's ascension may serve instead of a marginal  
gloss. *Hooker, b. v.*  
What remarks you find worthy of your riper observation  
note with a marginal star, as being worthy of your second  
year's review. *Wort's Logick.*  
MARGINATED. *adj.* [marginatus, Lat. from margin.] Having  
a margin.  
MARGRAVE. *n. f.* [margr and graf, German.] A title of so-  
vereignty in Germany; in its original import, keeper of the  
marches or borders.  
MARIETS. *n. f.* A kind of violet. *Dill.*  
MARGOLD. *n. f.* [Mary and gold.] A yellow flower, devoted,  
I suppose, to the virgin.